REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,300.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Also, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander MOSEY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Sept. 1875. 16	Leaves Negapatam	Sept. 1875. 28
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Cuddalore	Oct. 1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Masulipatam	2
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Cochin	22	„ Calingapore	5
„ Alleppey	24	„ False Point	6
„ Tuticorin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	8
„ Colombo	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. BURKE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Sept. 1875. 15	Leaves BUSREH	Oct. 1875. 6
„ Carwachee	19	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Gwader	21	„ Fao	7
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	13
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	22
„ Mahomerah	30	Arrives SUEZ	25
„ Busreh ... Arrive Oct.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

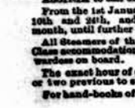
The S. S. ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. BURKE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th September 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval Port Blair and C. Mandrie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4
Suez	36	24		6
Port Said	38	24		9
Messina	60	34		14
Naples	60	34		14
Leghorn	58	34		14
Genoa	60	34		14
Marseilles	63	36		14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SIAM, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

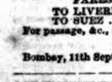
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.



THE fine full-powered steamer TRINACRIA," Capt HUTCHESON, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 6th Oct. This steamer has superior 1st Class and exceptionally good 2nd Class accommodation, with a large and airy saloon, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Trinacria may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home, and presents a favourable opportunity for intending Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300.
TO SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

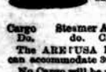
Bombay, 11th September 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamer leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 6th of every month.



THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons. H.P.		
Cargo Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500, 120	about 5th Oct.	1875
Do. do. CALIPSO,	2,000, 220	about 5th Nov.	1875.

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent,
3, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	SEPT.
MONGOLIA	A. Coloman	2233	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	60	24th—Southampton.
				OCT.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	4 0	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2122	400	17th—Suez, &c
LOMBARDY.	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2 621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 8th September, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. MATHERS, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 11th September 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be deep teed from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
M CEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If sufficient offers more frequent sailings will be arranged All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 case trouserings cloth.
1 „ turkey red scarfs.
5 „ white ground prints.
3 Bales mexican Drills.
Few handsome Chinese cabinets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Military Square, Fort :—

3 Case black woollen cloth, 34 boxes best Portwine, 5 cases French Mustard, 2 casks chimneys, 300 reams coloured paper, 1 case colours.

A few lots of wearing apparel belonging to a deceased gentleman.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following, viz. :—

Nicely gilt rich Bohemian glassware, consisting of fancy, liquor, powder, Toilet, wine, Claret and Water sets, large size liquor sets, Inkstands, black ink qua rts and pints, few Dozen Carriage Whips, Ladies' belts, &c., &c.

Pink and gold and green and gold superior tea sets and sparkling and other cups and saucers, egg cups, butter and sugar pots, milk and cream jugs, tea pots, and muffin dishes, &c., &c.

1 case of socks and stockings from 8 to 10 1. chs, &c., &c.

1 case of canvas and red paper tops, 1 case of albums, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, shotics, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plated Articles, Carriage, Horse, &c., at No. 3, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of Mr T. W. PEARSON, Esq. (ch anging his residence) consisting of Rich Glass and pleasure, dinner, dessert and tea sets, cups, and saucers, plate dish covers, hotwater curry dishes cruet, pickle, egg and tray frames, butter pot, plated tea set. silvers, epergne, spoons and forks, candlesticks, knives and forks, a mahogany telescopic dining table, diningroom, easy, rocking and American chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, book stands, lamps, clock pictures, carved French polished Trunk table, a bronze double light hanging argand lamp, an ottoman, carved French polished conversation couches, drawing room chairs, sofa and reclining couches, Fine cabinet carved pier tables, ladies' writing table, China jars on stands, handsome carpets, card and side tables, a brass bedstead with mattresses and pillows, cloth and carved dressers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, Blackwood carved wardrobes, campcots, child's cradle, an iron bedstead, towel horses, perambulator, rattan chairs, dispense and other articles &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One four seated open carriage with a serviceable grey horse and a set of plated mounted harness complete.

One hunting saddle and bridle.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Kasara" Bunder.

200 Superior 2nd Class Rangoon Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Dareekhana about 50 tons of Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

NOTICE.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

For Sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow," situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 200.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon, with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c., containing by admeasurement 4,043 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of F. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road, on the North by the property of E D sassoon, Esq., on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant road and on the South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine street, Fort.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camatesepoora in Cursetjee sookajee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the beginning of October next, the whole of the machinery, plant &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookajee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
SOCIETY DRAMA OF
"TRUE AS STEEL."

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
"LED ASTRAY."

THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.
"THE NEW MAGDALENE."

In which MADAME LA BARONNE DE SERS will make her first appearance as GRACE ROSEBERRY, and MR. G. B. W. LEWIS as MERCY MERRICK.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery and Pit	„ 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall Seats may be secured.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—GOLF.—The ANNUAL TOURNAMENT between BOMBAY and POONA has been fixed for MONDAY and TUESDAY the 20th and 21st September. MEMBERS desirous of PLAYING are requested to send their NAMES in, to the Undersigned, not later than WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
For Honorary Golf Secretary.

Bombay, 13th September.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per Share (being at the rate of 13 per cent per annum) will be PAID on and after the 15th instant to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, whose NAME STOOD on the REGISTER on the 4th idem, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received until 1st November next, for the SUPPLY of STONE and OTHER MATERIAL required for a BRIDGE to be built over the WARNA RIVER (Poona and Belgaum Road) near the village of Koneegaum, Taluka Walwa, Satara Collectorate.

Forms of Tender and a statement of probable Quantities of Materials required, can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Sattara, on payment of Rupees (3) Three.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. LEE, Major, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Executive Engineer's Office, Sattara, 11th September 1875.

CONTRACTS FOR HAY, GREEN GRASS, AND GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above from 1st December 1875 to 30th November 1876.

The probable quantity of Hay required daily will be 12,930 pounds, of cleaned Gorced 1,094 pounds, of cleaned Gram 36 pounds, and of Green Grass as full English Weight.

Further information and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Health Office.

Tenders which may be for both Hay and Grain or separate to be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner who will receive them up to Noon of the 22nd instant.

A Deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each Tender The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR.
Health Officer.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

REFUSE ASHES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUR HEAPS of REFUSE ASHES, containing 450 cubic yards, or the cabouts, lying at the Locomotive Works, Byculla. The whole of the ashes to be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of the Tender. Cash payment before delivery.

Send in Tenders, endorsed "TENDER FOR REFUSE ASHES," and which must specify the rate for the heaps as they stand, taking delivery at Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Alphabetone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September 1875, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

S. JACKSON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Byculla, 11th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABHAJEE BABBUNJEE PINKER of Bombay and ELIZER DANIEL KOLETKE of Poona Jewish Inhabitants the Executors of the last Will and Testament of RYAMJEE SALEE late of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant deceased are about to sell. All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the Messuage or Tenement thereon standing Situate lying and being on the south side of Coomar Bowel Road and fronting thereto in the Sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 37 feet in breadth from east to west and 75 feet in length from north to south or thereabouts and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 130 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say :—on or towards the North by the Public Road on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the South by a sweepers' passage and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Abraham Essaje Galsoorkar deceased and are now occupied by several tenants. ALL PARSONS having any CLAIMS against the said property by way of Inheritance Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 18 Marine Street Fort within 7 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 13th day of September 1875.

CHALK & TURNER
Solicitors for the Vendors.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and hardships which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the sanguine expectations that were formed at the time of its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 1st to 70th year's standing; while, as regards the price at year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home offices in the same standing realised an income of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 30 per cent. on the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by the 'Positive' seems loudly in favour of the new institution. A to-time home of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fees in all cases, so that intending assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investment of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as hereinafore, and Mr. Ludon's receipts are lodged in the Office for inspection of Policyholders, Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING
BANKERS :
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

PROSPECTUSES AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab HORSE, 14-3, a Fuggy by Kesterton, and English Harness, the Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply "A." *Gazette Office.*

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a FIRST CLASS FRENCH or ENGLISH COOK, Applications with Certificates or reference to be sent to the Secretary who will give any information required.

By Order of the Committee,
E. E. MAIDMENT, Secretary.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 8th September 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of 200 Tons GROUPH SALTPETRE for the GUNPOWDER FACTORY, KIRKEE, to be delivered in 1876, will be received at the Factory Office up to 31st October 1875. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

THOS. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 11th September 1875.

NOTICE.—The CLUB of WESTERN INDIA BALL is FIXED for FRIDAY, the 17th September 1875.

FRED. SPRING, Captain, R.A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of electing a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Dr. SHANTARAM VITHUL, resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 7th September 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 18th, 20th and 21st instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credential and a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

MEASUREMENT of PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from the date the following RULES will come into force :—

1. *No* Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS.—THE AGENCY for the above has been TRANSFERRED to the UNDERSIGNED who will FORWARD PACKAGES to ANY HOME ADDRESS by P. & O. or other steamers as required,

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.—THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY, the 18th September 1875, at 3-30 P.M., to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, DECLARE an ad-interim DIVIDEND, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th inst inclusive.

Calcutta, 14th September 1875.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.,

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 145.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER USTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broke to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into sadd

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH SEPT. 1875.

THIS morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 2,000 bales. From New York Saturday evening's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 14¼ cents. per lb. The day's receipts at the American ports were 3,000 bales against the same quantity last year.

The visible supply of Cotton for the whole of Europe on the 10th instant compares as follows with the two previous years:—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Total supply of all kinds	1,760,000	1,940,980	1,818,960
" " Surats ..	840,000	875,000	991,380

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday evening closed apparently without change. Rupee Paper was quieter, Fours and Fours and a half being ¼ lower, Fives and a half unchanged. Indian Bank Shares were unaltered in value, with the exception of Orientals, which had declined from £44 10 to £44 per share.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows total Coin in circulation £64,750,000, as against £64,125,000, and Notes in circulation £94,000,000 as a gainst £95,500,000 on the previous week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 11th instant gives the following alterations as compared with the statement of the 4th instant:—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Inc. Rs.	1,96,049
Do. do. Branches	Dec. "	5,64 122
Deposits	Inc. "	2,28 028
Loans	Dec. "	79 858
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	31 415
Bullion	Dec. "	46 678
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	3,83,124
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	99,416

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been very little doing and rates have not altered in any way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¾d. to 25/32 per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d. to 5/32	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 10¼d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 10 3/16d.	"

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we have heard of no business.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94⅞; French Rente at 104½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady with few fluctuations. Bank, Press and Land Shares are unchanged throughout. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurrumseys have advanced Rs. 30, while Great Easterns have declined Rs 10 per share.

COTTON continues very dull and for export there is nothing doing. Prices have a weaker tendency owing to the character of the Liverpool advices, but actual quotations are difficult to give owing to the irregularity of the quality now available.

FREIGHTS are all but nominal. The Zante has now completed her loading, so that there is really no Canal Steamer on the berth for Liverpool. To arrive £2-8-9 to £2-10 is the nominal figure.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered. The demand from up-country is still quite of a retail character.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
72,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	8 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

1800	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,300
1200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	710
1000	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,700
1275	1,000	all	..	Bellasy	725
150	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)..	510
1,000	350	all	300 p	Indian Press Co	325
400	250	all	45 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co	500
320	320	all	..	Cocoanada Press Co	75
500	1,000	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhoi era P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	352	1,000	East India Press Co	1,115
150	9,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,100
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	375
1,150	..	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
2,125	500	500	45 ps	Mohsuni Press & Gin ning Co	375xd
800	2,000	5,000	..	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,500
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	980
600	800	750	60 ps	Scinde Press Co	375 xd.
300	1,000	750	..	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
180	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Jubilee Cotton Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	865 xd.

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,135
7,500	15	all	..	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
3,250	2,000	2	200 ps	Mazagon Land	610
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 11th September compared with the statement issued on 4th September:—

LIABILITIES.	4th Sept. Rs.	11th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do. "	10,00,600	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share "	12,48,625	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share "	2,49,725	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share "	12,48,625	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share "	12,48,625	
	99,95,600	1,00,00,600
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	47,39,550	49,31,569
Do. do. at Branches.	17,01,148	11,97,026
Other Deposits	1,21,17,929	1,23,45,957
Post Bills	41,141	40,984
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,33,900	5,32,579
	3,10,24,241	3,08,27,115
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	48,84,486	49,11,156
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,89,447	14,30,975
Loans on Security of do. do.	19,35,574	18,55,716
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,467	326
Bills Discounted	1,03,27,113	1,05,00,702
Stamps	4,478	4,532
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,69,920	
Amount applied in reduction "	1,35,000	
	3,74,920	3,74,920
Bullion	4,71,586	3,24,908
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,97,573	3,80,702
Cash and Currency Notes	1,14,42,500	1,13,49,180
	3,10,24,241	3,08 27,115

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL Steamer Sumatra, left Aden for Bombay at 10 A. M. on the 12th inst.

THE SHIP NIMROD, 1,098 tons Captain F. Lyle, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 348 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 10th) with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Joner, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 31,141¼ owts linseed, 487 owts jute butts, 42 owts mother o pearl shells, and 384 owts mustard seed.

B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. RAJPOOTANA 1,310 tons, Captain H. Morley, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Coast and Calcutta (August 17th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Scott, and eighty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Rajpootana (s)	Morley	Calcutta, Aug 17.
13	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Sept 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Sulina	Starkey	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Nimrod, Lyle, to Moulmein.
Ship Magdala, Jones, to New York.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.
Steamer Koina, to P. Gulf.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
9	Winifred	Maxted ..... Newcastle N. S. W. July 10.
	Victoria Bridge	Braddon ..... Muscat, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Patna (s)	.....	.....
	Loch Rannoch	.....	.....
	Lord Northbrook	.....	.....
	Turkistan	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
9	Hester A. Blanchard	.....	Cocanada.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
10	Colonel Fytche	.....	Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s. 55 cases copper sheets—The New Bank of Bombay. Celia s, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Vulubram Hemchund.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s. 5 packages medicine, Rogers and Co; 65 cases brandy C Bounevialle and Co.
Walmer Castle, 1-0 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Clara, 15 cases matches, Rhicoo Sasbad and Co.
Mongolia s, 50 New York cases copper sheets, R L Southern and Co; 25 cases port, and 20 cases hock, D S Kemp and Co; 5 bottles quicksilver, Mowjee Godoo.
Kashgar s, 10 bottles quicksilver, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales wool, Ruttechund Fackerchund; 27 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 40 bales wool, Sebraj Narotumdass; 28 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 25 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 115 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 46 bales wool Allathubhoy Dewjeebhoy and Co; 40 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee; 10 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe and Co.
Celia s, 6,670 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clara, 1,000 bags linseed and 1,114 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Khedive s, 5 bales skins, Esmail Mahamed; 25 packages cloves and 1 case ivory teeth, Currimbhoy Hussoonbhoy; 8 bundles E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 142 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 3 bales hides, Hajee Sucoor Hajee Abdool.

FOR ANCONA

Mongolia s, 1,000 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.
Himalaya s, 10 cwts sandalwood, Mowjee Ludha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala s, 134 bags mustard seed and 5 bags linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s, 117 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 57 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosenjan Manedi; 184 bales cotton, Jairamboy Peerbhoy; 125 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 22 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noon Mahomed.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·63 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

September—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·673	·674	·668	·671	·702	·788	·840
Temperature of the Air	77·1	79·7	78·8	80·1	81·1	81·1	81·0
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·2	79·1	77·5	78·1	77·9	77·6	77·2
Dew Point	75·6	77·6	77·0	77·5	76·8	76·4	75·9
Relative Humidity of Air	0·935	·934	·944	·919	·869	·861	·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky clouded=8.)	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·6	7·2	3·8	4·2
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·3	81·0	80·5	82·4	84·3	84·4	85·3
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·1	76·0	77·9	76·9	77·8	77·5	75·9
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	420	523	604	481	311	151	179
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	2·76	0·74	0·50	0·30	0·00	0·07	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 12th Sept. 72·23.
(a) W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
(b) W, WNW, W.
(c) W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
(d) W.
(e) WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(f) SW, WSW, W, WNW.
(g) WNW, E, WNW, NW, WNW.

HIGH COURT—14TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable—SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT).

LONG CAUSES.

392 75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Rudnoo bhoydass Gulla and others—Jeejeebhoy Jeejeebhoy and Thakerdass, Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeema v Edward Baudry and another—Jefferson and Payne.
366-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop v Mathoocee, Julia, Henrietta eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, Zillah Surgeon of Coimbatore.
368-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Tribhowundass Ruttonjee Mody—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
26-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Mahaluxmibai widow v Chuggon Muggon—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

194-75—In person—Abdool Hossein, Abdool Ally and another v Abdool Hoosein Shaik C and others.
354-75—Fleicher and Smith—Chowbhall Varjeevundass & Co v Lackmidas a Narondass—Jefferson and Payne.
406-75—Merwanjee and Skinner—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee D v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee.
454-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nursee Khyraz and another v Alfred Thomas White—Chalk and Turner.
467-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dewjee Hemraj and others v S J De Souza.
468-75—Lynch and T obin—The Vieg a ship Company Limited v Sorabjee Framjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

10-75—Mr Pollock—Shaw Hurryvallob Motiram v Tooljee Lukmee widow and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescott and Wyeth.
658-74—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—J C Cama—Moreshwurjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PIGOT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

565-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Bai Itchabai widow v Hegtoolla Tyabally and another
157-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Cornwattee Cotton Mills Limited v Dayabhoy Nurrotumdass.
285 75—Jardine and Co—The L B and M Bank Limited v Pestonjee Nowrojee.
307-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhanjee Jewraj v Mooljee Hurpar and others.
336-75—Remington, Hore and Langely—Nelson Donkin & Co v Runchordass Ghulla and others.
469-75—Merwanjee & Muncherjee v Cursetjee Dadabhoy and others.
470-75—In person—Lalchund Mohokumdass v Lalljee Inderjee.

For Judgment.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhowan Laldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseydas, Movarjee—Remington Hore and Langely.
192-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Seraj widow and others v Runchordass Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.
148-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Sewram Tribhowan v Hurilall Lakmedass—Manesty and Fletcher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Colom, Captain, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers, on leave, from Baroda.
Wargan, Colonel, Bombay Insp Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Wargan, Colonel, Bombay Insp Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, September 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-five days, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th Aug 1875.
Mr Lal B Lyall, Dep Comr, Jhelum, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-eight days, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd Aug 1875.
Col J Pendall, Depy Comr, Umballa, is posted to the Jhelum district until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st Aug 1875.
Surg H Mallins, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bannu as a temporary arrangement, with effect from 12th Aug 1875 to 15th Nov idem, during Surg J T B Bookey, proceeding on leave.
Mr J Frizelle, Offg Depy Comr, Delhi, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Mr D M Burton, Extra Asst Comr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th Sept 1875.
The Revd J A Stamper, Chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty one days, with effect from the 30th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, Gujranwala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1875.
Mr F Field, Extra Asst Comr, Peshawar, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplemental F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Aug 1875.
Mr A H Barron, Offg Ex Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, is appointed a Special Mag under Section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd class, as described in Section 30 of the Code, to be exercised in regard to the offences described in Section 70 of he Canal Act (VIII of 1873) within the limits of the Delhi and Gurgaon districts.
The Hon the Lt Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Mr Gilbert Leslie Smith, Asst Comr Delhi, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
Mr C P Elliott, Depy Comr, Umballa, has obtained one year's furlough under Section 10 ( ) of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay from the 2nd Oct 1875.
In continuation of "Punjab Gover ment Gazette," Order No 1938, dated 11th May 1875, Mr W T Lindsay, late Offg Principal Govt College, Lahore, has obtained an extension of four days' subsidiary leave.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D N Turnbull, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate (in the 4th grade) as Dist Supt of Police of the Kangra district, as a temporary arrangement, and with effect from the date on which Capt Nicholetts make over charge to him.
Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, with effect from the 23rd Aug, vice Capt Tait, proceeded on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave in India in extension of privilege leave is granted on medical certificate to Maj G N Saunders, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, from the 6th Aug to the 15th Oct 1875, or date of rejoin at Shahkadin.
The Dagshai Station Order, dated 24th July 1875, confirmed in Punjab Order No 162, dated 10th Aug 1875, appointing Asst Surgeon J Shore to be the offg charge of the Dagshai Lock Hospital, has effect from the 14th July 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt P Burke, Sub-Engr, 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawar Road, was allowed privilege leave from the afternoon of the 27th April 1875 to the afternoon of the 19th May 1875, and again from the 20th June 1875 to the 26th July 1875, both days inclusive.
Mian Elahi Baksh, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, Moolan Divisi n, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st April 1875.
Radhia, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Supdtg Engr, 1st Circle, is transferred to the list of Draftsmen, as a Draftsman, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st Sept 1875.
Mr R H Bagden, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals is allowed forty five days privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr S H D'Arcy, Clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, from the New Main Line Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 9th Aug last, to the New Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th idem.
Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Karnal Division, to the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th Aug 1875.
Mr T J P Jeffery, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Head Works Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 12th Aug 1875, to the N W Main Line Division, Western Jumna Canal which he joined on the afternoon of the 15th idem.
Hyder Shah, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd Division Sirhind Canal, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Aug 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CURRIE—September 9th, at Mahgaum, Annie, the beloved wife of Lt-Colonel Currie, 2nd in Command 15th Regt. Bombay N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PORTER—September 10th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. A. Porter, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—ROGERS—September 9th, at Bangalore, by Special License, by the Reverend Thomas Foulkes, F L. S., M. R. A. S., &c, John Shortt, M. D., M. R. C., F. L. S., &c., Surgeon-Major and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, to Annie, Julia, Henrietta eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, Zillah Surgeon of Coimbatore.

DEATH.

JONES—September 5th, at Mysore, William Jones, aged 91 years 2 months and 12 days.
MORISON—September 9th, at Tuticorin, James Murray Morison third son of the late Rev. Joseph Morison, Millcrat, Aberdeenshire, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

IT is now some time ago since we called attention to the wretched state of many British pensioners who are living in Bombay as best they can on their 8 annas a-day, and we are glad to notice that the subject has been taken up by a number of people in India who have still a warm heart for the poverty-stricken soldiers of our country. It has been discovered that there are a number of pensioners living in squalor in Bangalore, and the local newspapers have been discussing the subject and asking whether nothing can be done on behalf of the poor old fellows. But the fate of the Bangalore pensioners must be pleasant compared with that of their Bombay brethren. Bangalore has one of the finest climates in India, and its hedgerows, clear atmosphere, and tempered heat have often reminded Englishmen of a cool summer day in the old country. Bombay, on the contrary, is hot nearly all the year round, and its steamy atmosphere has a weakening effect which the air of Bangalore is free from. To be sure, there are tolerably cool places in Bombay. In bungalows on Malabar Hill, for instance, a pleasant breeze from the sea blows nearly all day long; but these are not the houses that the poor pensioner inhabits. To know what Bombay weather is to the majority of the inhabitants a visit to the dense masses of houses in the native town is necessary—to the foul, narrow lanes, where no breeze penetrates, and where the hot air hangs heavy and still, laden with disgusting odours, day and night. We had the curiosity the other morning, in the course of a ramble through the native town, to visit a house which we were told was occupied by a small band of old soldiers. We turned into a narrow lane in the district called Sonapore, and their dwelling was pointed out to us. The lane was thickly populated by natives of the poorer classes, and the result, notwithstanding the excellent efforts of the officers of the Health Department—who work from dawn till late in the afternoon, and get the back-slums of the city into a state that would probably compare favourably with the alleys, closes, and courtyards inhabited by the poor in the great cities of England—was a heavy offensive smell. We entered the pensioneers' home, and found it occupied by three old men, who welcomed us kindly. It consisted of one room, reached by a step from a gutter in the lane, and would be about fifteen feet long and ten broad. All the furniture was three bare bedsteads, and one or two battered pictures cut out of some old illustrated newspaper. In one corner there was an open place where the men had to bathe themselves when they could manage to get the water to do so. Window there was none—all the light and air admissible to the den had to come through the doorway, which was only about two yards from the doorway of the house on the opposite side of the lane. A sweepers' gully ran along the back part of the room, and by the side of it ran another gully, which had ten or a dozen privies opening upon it. This was the home of these three pensioners. One had been twenty-three years in the Army, and had fought in Canada, in the Punjab, and throughout the Central Indian campaign during the Mutiny. Another had served his country for even a longer time, and had seen service. The third, a very old man, who tries to eke out an existence by selling "extras" for the newspapers when he can succeed in getting people to buy what can generally be had for nothing, had been through most of the Indian wars of the last twenty-five years and had held a small staff appointment for some time. We expressed our surprise at three Europeans being able to live in such a den, and one of them naturally said, "What can we do, Sir, for eight annas a day? We have to pay Rs. 5 a month for this room, and mess anyhow we can manage upon what remains of our pension of 8 annas a day. Nobody will give us employment. You see we are old men, and somehow European gentlemen don't like to see us call upon them for employment or assistance. They think we are loafers; and I daresay we are; but we can't help it. We have got no Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes; and our old togs wouldn't bear much close inspection at a parade, Sir. I know people say we drink. I daresay we do when we can get it; but that isn't often. 8 annas a day won't stand champagne, and when we are able to afford a drop of bazaar stuff, I suppose we are rather driven to it; for this is an awful sort of life in India, Sir. Every day is like another in this place—hot and sick-like; and when we can't sleep we can only sit and stare out upon this gully, which isn't much of a fine prospect, is it? You ask me how I haven't got home to England. Well, I suppose I had a chance when I put in my time for a pension; but the fact is that I've got a little girl out here at school, and I knowed if I went home I shouldn't see her again, for I couldn't come out here to see her again; and, poor thing, as she isn't a heiress, she couldn't find much chance of coming to England to see me. I don't know of much else that keeps me in this country; and except for the girl, I suppose the best thing for me would be to sit and stare at that gutter at the door until I knocked off altogether. You say it's rather hard lines for an old soldier to come to this. Well, Sir, I think it is. When I was a young fresh chap in the service I had better hopes than this; but it's no use grieving. There's nothing for it now but to hang on as long as we can, and I don't suppose that'll be very long. There are lots of us old fellows living about the town like this. I don't know for certain, but I've heard that in a gully like this somewhere about there's a man who was at Waterloo. I don't suppose he'll last long now, and perhaps he has better luck than some of us who are younger. Certainly, we should all like to get a sight of the old country again; we all have a natural feeling like that, and sometimes it comes very strong on us; but there, again, it's no use crying over spilt milk, and for my part I've bid the old country good-by for good. We often have a very hard time of it, and no mistake. We go knocking about looking for jobs; and doesn't the sun take it out of us! I've seen me come home here—you may smile at calling this home, and it is a queer place for three of us, but it's better than nothing—with my head splitting and my legs like to drop off me, and nothing but a drop of almost hot water to wet my throat with, for of course 8 annas a day won't stand a bit of ice. This wouldn't be so bad if we were ever successful, but our hearts are not up to much when we've found the same old story, that there's no vacancy anywhere, and that respectable folks don't care much for the poor old swad. I think the natives are as kind to us as our fellow countrymen. I'm sorry to say it; but even the devil should have his due, Sir, and I hope I'm hurting nobody's feelings when I say that often and often I've got little bits of helps from poor natives when I didn't get them from Europeans. Of course I wouldn't care much for being a puttiwallah, and if I got a situation like that I would always be trying to get a better; but even that, Sir, would be a godsend to a man with only Rs. 15 a month to keep him from out-and-out starvation. Thank'ye, I smoke; but we don't often get the chance, though a smoke is a great blessing to us sometimes at night when the musquitoes—we cannot afford curtains, Sir—are worrying us, and the noise made by the people in this lane, and the smells from the gullies, make it a hard job to sleep." We suppose that if our readers took the trouble they could find out many a pensioner in Bombay with a similar tale to tell—a tale, however smoothly presented, full of touching misery. When so much money has been recently called for from the charitable public, it would not be easy at the present moment to get up a fund for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poverty-stricken soldiers whose lot is cast in Bombay—in fact, we heard it said the other day that a new law should be passed making it a criminal offence for anybody to solicit charity for any purpose whatsoever for a year to come. Still, is it impossible to help the poor pensioners in the meantime? We notice that various entertainments are being discussed in connection with the Princes of Wales' visit. Might we suggest that a part of the programme should be a dinner to the old pensioners of Bombay? Let them be sought out in their hovels and offered an invitation to a dinner, and while the Prince will certainly be gratified at being the means of doing a good turn to a crowd of poor old men who have fought for their country and are doomed to all the misery which a life in the back-slums of an Eastern city on 8 annas a day must involve, we shall all have the satisfaction of feeling that we have let a ray of sunshine pass for once into the dark and dismal existence of a Bombay pensioner.

WE thought it right last week to accept Sir Salar Jung's general contradiction, privately communicated to us, of our London correspondent's statement that H. H. the Nizam had refused to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; but the precise terms of the "indignant" contradiction now published show that our correspondent's statement was absolutely correct. The Nizam has refused the Prince's invitation to meet him at Ellora, but says he will be glad to see him at Hyderabad. The plea of delicate health may or may not be good; we are not bound, like the *Pioneer*, to accept the official interpretation put on the Nizam's refusal by a timid and time-serving Government at Simla, whose only ambition is to keep all things smooth. Whatever the cause, the Nizam will not meet the Prince, and our own belief is that Sir Salar Jung dares not bring his Sovereign away from Hyderabad to do homage to the Heir to the English Crown. But let him expend his indignation on the nobles who thwart him. It is wasted on us, who have only stated a fact which will have a very bad effect throughout India.

ONE of the gentlemen whom Hurrichand Chintamon, the photographer, Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Napier took with them to make an impression on the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of Indian coolies at the Mauritius was named Pestonjee Bezonjee. The public will be glad to know further particulars of this philanthropical Parsee on whom these two past Governors of Presidencies place so much reliance. Pestonjee has never appeared as a public man before; and his only business in England is in connection with the celebrated Jaitpur Succession Case and Mr. Gregor Grant. Our readers may remember the reports of the trial in which it was alleged by the widow of Jaga Wala, a chieftain of Jaitpur, that after his death, she, being ten months pregnant, rode 30 miles by night to Bugusra, where she gave birth to the claimant. This story not being believed by Colonels Lang, Barr, and Keating and Mr. Kinloch Forbes, the Government here and at home refused to recognize the boy. After 12 years of vain attempts to oust the chiefs in possession, the widow sent the boy and her daughter Ladha Bai to England, where they put themselves into communication with Gregor Grant. Eventually the Duke of Argyll desired that the case should be reheard, and Mr. Jardine, of the Civil Service, was appointed to the duty. Colonel William Warden Anderson sent a telegram, as Political Agent, preventing delivery of judgment; but Mr. Jardine's decision, which was altogether against the claimant, was confirmed by the Bombay Government and the Marquis of Salisbury and the title of the present Chiefs was confirmed. Pestonjee, who had gone home in attendance on the boy and girl in 1869, made a second expedition with the claimant who is now with him in London. It is said in Bombay and Kattywar that their object in remaining there is to induce the Secretary of State or the Council of India to re-open a claim which has been re-opened and rejected time after time during the last 16 years. Neither Pestonjee nor Gregor Grant are members of either branch of the legal profession, nor except as paid agents can they have any connection with the Jaitpur Succession Case. It is currently reported that if the claimant had succeeded, Gregor Grant was to have been remunerated by an annuity charged on the Jaipur estate, which is worth £15,000 sterling per annum. About 20 lacs or £200,000 of mesne profits were also claimed. Our readers may remember how under pretence of doing Colonel W. W. Anderson a service, different scribblers used the columns of a contemporary to discuss the question whether he knew what his son-in-law, Mr. Grant, was doing, and whether, if so, the matter ought to have been reported to Government and to Mr. Branson who was counsel for the chieftains in possession. Under all these circumstances, we conclude that our correspondent "J. B." had good reason to draw public attention to the very open manner in which such gentlemen as Hurrichand Chintamon and this Pestonjee have been endorsed as public men and philanthropists by men of such considerable experience of India as Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Napier. What possible knowledge of or business with emigrant coolies and the Mauritius Government such men as Pestonjee can have, it is difficult to say; their representations on such a subject would doubtless have been pooh poohed by Sir Bartle or Lord Napier if made to them in India; why then, should past Governors and members of Parliament use them as make-weights with the Marquis of Salisbury?

REVISION OF THE LAND ASSESSMENTS.

THE three following resolutions of the Bombay Government relate to the revision of the assessments on the land in a few

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BETROTHAL OF SIR LEWIS PELLY CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT.

The report of the betrothal of Sir Lewis Pelly, with the daughter of Sir Bartle Frere, has been contradicted.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, 13TH SEPT.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

The new Ministry under the Presidency of General Jovellar is favourable to election to the Cortes by universal suffrage.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅛ to 1s. 9 11/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5 do. do.	99
Oriental Bank shares	£44-10
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£18
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£94,750,000
" Notes in circulation	£94,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	104¾

Arrivals—War Spirit and Walmer Castle.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th September, 4 30 P.M. (Madras Time.)—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 83.

CANARA, 13th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. 6. Ther. 81. Bar. 29 97. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 74. W. B. 74 Bar. 29 82.

TUTICORIN, 13th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 92. Bar. 29 82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 13th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 86.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE following Bombay *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued at a late hour last night:—

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1875.

Under the provisions of Section XX. of the Bombay Municipal Act No. III. of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G. F. Henry to be Chairman of the Council, and Messrs. Hormusji Bezonji, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., and T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Surgeon-Major, to be Members of the said Council.

It is further notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, Members of the Town Council:—

Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Dr. T. Blaney.
The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

THE International Pigeon Shooting Matches at Deauville have been won respectively by Captains Maxwell, Vansittart, and Arundel Yeo, the latter carrying off the prize for the third year in succession.

AT Bow-street on the 19th ultimo, Captain E. S. Jervis, (well known in India) was charged on remand with obtaining a loan of £480 from Mr. Hollingsworth on false pretences. After some evidence the case was adjourned.

THE International Chess Match played in connection with the British Counties Congress at Glasgow, has resulted in favour of the Scotch representatives, who won five games, against four by their opponents, a tenth game being drawn.

ALTHOUGH it is now nearly five weeks since cholera made its appearance in the Lucknow Cantonments, the end has not yet come. The *Lucknow Times* states that the artillery, whose removal into camp we noticed, have had several fatal cases during the past few days; and the 65 h Regiment lost two more men on Thursday. The Band of the latter has been placed under canvas at Bibiapore.

IT is rumoured, according to the *Madras Times*, that Mr. George, Post Master of Madras, is about to take furlough to Europe, and that Mr. Rhenius will probably be his *locum tenens*; also that the Hon'ble Major Bourke is likely to take up the Postmaster-Generalship at Bombay on his return from leave, about the end of this month. Mr. Turner, the present Acting Postmaster General at Madras will, in that case, continue in the office for some time.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras have passed a bye-law, which has received the approval of Government, under which a notice will be issued immediately upon the election of a new member to the Directorate defining his qualification to be a member, and upon the possession by him of unencumbered shares or stock to the extent of Rs. 6,000 in the Bank and declaring that the transfer, assignment, or endorsement in any way, of these shares will entail the forfeit of his right to the Directorship of the Bank.

MR. MACKENZIE has received the following communication from the Foreign Office:—"Foreign Office, Aug. 12. Sir,—In reply to the letter signed by Sir Arthur Cotton and yourself of the 12th ult., I am directed by the Earl of Derby to state to you that instructions have been sent to Her Majesty's representatives in Morocco and at Teneriffe to afford all proper assistance to the Expedition which is intended to proceed under your direction to survey the Bay between Cape Juby and the Cape of Bogador, on the North-West Coast of Africa.—I am, &c., TENTERDEN."

BABOO MONOMOHR MULLICK, of Puttuldangah, barrister-at-law, has returned to Calcutta by the last mail. Another native barrister, named Baboo Beepin Behary Mookerjee, has also returned lately. Our courts of justice have already been over-crowded, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, and if energetic and enterprising native youths, who proceed to England, despite their national customs and usages, would betake themselves to some other course of life, which will enable them to develop the resources of their own country, they will not only benefit themselves, but their country as well.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writing from Allahabad, on the 9th inst., says:—"Captain Liot, who has been committed to the High Court on a charge of forgery, has not arrived in Allahabad, although he is expected to reach soon. His case, however, will not be tried till after the holidays; there is only one Judge here, Mr. Oldfield, and as he is not a barrister he cannot, I believe, take up the case. Captain Liot must remain in a state of suspense for about two months, which in itself will be a great punishment. If the authorities could only realize the sufferings of a man awaiting judgment, they would, I am sure, avoid delay in deciding criminal cases."

NEWS was received in Calcutta on Thursday of the death of Mr. J. M. Scott, Professor of Civil Engineering at the Presidency College. We read in the *Englishman* that Mr. Scott obtained three months' leave of absence on account of his health a short time ago, and started for Australia, but, unfortunately, the Calcutta steamer just missed the Australian steamer, and he had to wait for a month in Ceylon. This did him no good, and thirteen days after he had left Ceylon for Australia he died on board the steamer. Mr. Scott was much and deservedly respected by his pupils at the College, and will also be much missed at Barrackpore, where he was generally foremost in promoting everything in the way of sport.

WE read in the *Indian Public Opinion* that some sensation has been caused at Peshawar owing to a somewhat suspicious circumstance which recently occurred there. About the end of last month, Driver Hodges of the G. Battery 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was missing. Search for him was made for two or three days fruitlessly. On the 26th ultimo, however, one of his legs with a boot on it was discovered near Cherat. It was therefore clear that he either met with a violent death or was assassinated. The latter alternative is not unlikely, as the portion of his body which was discovered was found over the British border, where it is supposed he had, through ignorance of the country, roamed. An enquiry is being prosecuted, but up to the despatch of our last advices nothing definite has been discovered.

THERE has, the *Englishman* informs us, owing to the late heavy rains, been rather a serious slip on the East Indian Railway, between the station of Maiam and Sitarampore. Three hundred feet of a high bank has fallen, carrying away with it the greater portion of a small bridge. The bridge must be almost entirely rebuilt, and there will also be a good deal of new earthwork required; altogether, it will probably take at the very least a month to put things thoroughly to rights. The up-line of rails has entirely disappeared; fortunately, however, the down-line has stood sufficiently well to enable trains to crawl over it at a very low speed. Consequently, the trains are not much detained, neither are passengers put to the inconvenience of shifting from one train to the other, and having to walk over the break, as would have been the case had both lines gone.

IN connection with the practice invariably adopted of Government Promissory Notes being tendered as security deposits by contractors and others, a question was lately raised on the subject of the renewal of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000, forfeited to Government for failure in contract by a Calcutta Public Works contractor named Luchman Doss, the completeness of whose legal title to the note was questioned by the Public Debt Office. The renewal of the Promissory Note was sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with the salutary caution that public officers should be reminded that the best precautions, which can be taken by them in the case of Government Promissory Notes, tendered as security deposits by contractors and others, if there be any doubt as to the regularity of the endorsements thereon, is to send such notes to the Public Debt Office for renewal.

THE Madras Government has resolved, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, to establish an Agricultural College at the Government Sydapet Farm. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 15,000. Mr. Robertson is to be the Principal of the College, with an increase to his present salary; and the Board of Revenue have called upon Dr. Balfour to state if he could spare the services of any of the professors in the Medical College to lecture occasionally to the Agricultural students in Botan. Zoology, and Chemistry. Students are invited to send in their applications, and will be allowed a scholarship of Rs. 15. every month, with an annual increase of Rs. 5. No exception to class or creed. The candidates will have to pass an Entrance Examination before being entitled to a scholarship. The course of education will extend over a period of four years, two of which will be Pro-Collegiate.

AT the High Court, Madras, some months ago, Mr. Justice Kernan was called upon to decide whether Mrs. Eliza Fair, widow of the late Captain Fair, was sufficiently sound in mind to manage her own affairs. His Lordship then decided that she was not. The woman's property consisted of some lakhs of rupees. At the High Court in Chambers on Wednesday, the question as to who should be appointed guardian to Mrs. Fair, and the monthly allowance that should be granted to her was decided. His Lordship said that the late Captain Fair in his will expressed a wish that Mrs. Luttrell should be Mrs. Fair's guardian, and such being the case, he thought Mrs. Luttrell and no one else should be the guardian. His Lordship further decreed that a monthly allowance of Rs. 350 should be granted to her, and that Mrs. Fair should be required to reside in Bangalore. The silver plate and carriages belonging to the estate were also to be placed at Mrs. Luttrell's disposal, for the use of Mrs. Fair. An application from a Mr. Peters, the nearest of kin to Mrs. Fair, to be appointed guardian, was refused.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending the 14th August were 5,711, the number in the previous week being 5,472. Two hundred and forty-six deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 230 in the previous week. Eighteen villages have become infected since last report, viz. 1 in Gurgaon, 2 in Sirsa, 2 in Hissar, 1 in Umballa, 3 in Loodhiana, 4 in Kangra, 1 in Gurdaspore, 2 in Umritsar, and 1 in Lahore. The total number of villages infected up to date is 301. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsar, 106; Kangra, 67; Umballa, 14; Loodhiana, 13; Gurdaspore, 12; Gurgaon, 9; Hissar, 8; Simla, 8; Sirsa, 4; Delhi, 3; Rawulpindee, 2; Rohtak, 1; Lahore, 1. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in a few places, the general mortality of the Province continues very moderate. One hundred and sixty-nine deaths from small-pox were registered. Umballa, Karnal, Gurgaon, and Peshawar continue to be the districts most affected by this disease, but it evinces a tendency to spread in the Guranwalla district. There were 593 male and 513 female births registered.

THE dresses of ladies will in future, in accordance with the latest Parisian fashions, be not only wonderfully but fearfully made. The Paris correspondent of the *Warehouseman and Draper's Journal* advises the noble sex to "wait a little" as we are shortly to expect. Designs, it is stated, are "not only floral and geometric in their tendency, but zoological." Exquisite brocades are sprinkled profusely with lions, tigers, and panthers, "mediæval-looking beasts" "that are by no means life-like in their proportions or colouring, and far more nearly allied to the fabulous creatures in stone that decorate a Gothic cathedral than the savage denizens of a modern menagerie." Artists, it seems, have also gone to museums and borrowed old heraldic devices with which to ornament the robes of ladies who value their personal appearance. Unicorns, winged bulls, and birds are used profusely. Oriental writing, the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, Persian arabesques, and Chinese and Japanese signs, are artistically converted into patterns. One design is mentioned as being "peculiarly pretty;" it is a scrawl studded here and there with keys some three inches long. There are at least thirty sorts of keys of different epochs, capitally rendered. Of all the pleasing novelties, however, which are being introduced there are none to equal a design in which "various insects are introduced."

"WE were," writes the *Morning Advertiser*, (Aug. 14), "indignant at the distinction made between Colonel Baker in high position and an ordinary individual; but, as we have said, we have never regarded the affair as a matter with which money ought to have anything whatever to do, and we are sorry that by his dismissal from the service Colonel Baker forfeits the value of his commission which we understand to be £4,500. Under the late Government we should have regarded this as an economical move; under the present we are loth to put such a construction upon the decision. It may be alleged by some that we are hard to please. We have written against this man and demanded his condign punishment. We now are dissatisfied with the fiat which has deprived him of £4,500. We own that immediately after the trial we should have accepted the dismissal with all the penalties it entailed with a species of grim satisfaction. But since there has been time to think about it, we have come to the conclusion that resignation, which would not have entailed the loss of his money, would have met the circumstances of the case better. Upon whom will this pecuniary chastisement probably fall? It is probable that his relations will have to find the costs of the trial and the fine. We cannot understand upon what principle, not being a felon, he should be mulcted of his property. The whole thing has been wrongly managed from first to last, short of the great expected scandal—an expectation in which we never joined—that justice would be entirely defeated."

THE Madras Club has made considerable preparations for a ball to be given when the Prince of Wales reaches that city. The *Madras Mail*, however, says there is, we learn, a hitch about the proposed Club Ball for the Prince of Wales, as the Government have informed the Committee that they cannot guarantee that his Royal Highness will have an evening free to receive the hospitality of the Club. Considerable preparations have been commenced at the Club, and a large expenditure is contemplated. It would be well, therefore, to have the question, as to the probability of the Prince being able to attend, settled at once. We have reason to believe that many people who have put down their names for the Ball are not in a position to subscribe also to the Public Reception expenses, which are likely to be very heavy, if the city of Madras is to do herself credit without the aid of Government. Such persons cannot be too soon informed that the Club Ball will not come off, and that a comparatively small capitation charge will suffice to cover the expenditure up to date; and many of them will then gladly subscribe to the Public Fund which is not being filled up as rapidly as could be wished. The Civil Service is almost the only section of the community that may be said to be tolerably affluent. Reductions and retrenchments have robbed the majority of Military officers of the Madras Presidency of any surplus between absolutely necessary expenditure and income; and impecuniosity elsewhere is more the rule than the exception among Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives.

THE Government office situated in Fort St. George, Madras, narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday last. It would appear that a fire occurred in the Government *Gazette* Press Department, and might have resulted most disastrously if it had not been discovered in time. It is the practice in the Press Department for two peons to remain in the Press rooms at nights with the doors locked inside. These peons, at about 12 o'clock on the night in question, were aroused by the smell of smoke, and on their making a search, they found a heap of old papers in one of the Press rooms in flames. They immediately set about and extinguished the fire, but not before a large quantity of paper and some wooden railings had been destroyed. The fire occurred in a place where there was a great quantity of paper and not far from the Government Office Record Room, so, if the flames had not been put out in time, the loss to government and to the public might have been enormous. An enquiry has, the *Madras Times* states, been instituted as to the cause of the fire, and the peons on duty on the night in question have been suspended, pending the result of the investigation. It behoves the Government to look into this matter most seriously and to satisfy themselves as to whether the fire had been caused through the carelessness of the peons on duty or whether it was the act of some person on mischief or revenge intent. It is stated that there has been not a little dissatisfaction in the Department owing to certain reductions that have been recently carried out.

CONCENTRATED or condensed milk has been long known and used to a large extent in this country, and it is now proposed to apply to beer a similar process. The idea suggested itself more than a year ago to Mr. P. E. Lockwood, and with the assistance of a leading analytical chemist he perfected the process and protected it by a patent in this and several other countries. The process is comparatively a simple one. Beer or stout is taken at any stage of fermentation, though the process is better applied when it is fit for drinking, and evaporated in a vacuum pan, until a large part of the water and alcohol is distilled away, and the beer or stout is reduced to a thick viscous fluid of about the consistency of treacle or condensed milk. The alcohol and water of course pass off in a vapour, which in its turn is condensed in a receiver attached to the vacuum pan, and the alcohol is obtained by re-distilling the liquid taken from the receiver, or a rectifying still may be attached to the vacuum pan, and the whole process may be performed at one operation. This alcohol may be remixed with the condensed beer either before it is enclosed in tins or other receptacle, or at any time afterwards. By this process of condensation the beer or stout is reduced to one-eighth or one-twelth of its original bulk, according to its original strength, and as the fermentation is suspended by the heat employed, the condensed mixture may be depended upon to keep good for any length of time in any climate. The process of re-making the beer, i. e. the re-conversion of the mixture into beer, is also a simple one, consisting in merely adding the bulk of water originally abstracted, and setting up fermentation again by the use of a small quantity of yeast or some other ferment. Within about 48 hours the beer may be drawn from the tap for use or bottled in the ordinary way, or without using any ferment the beer may be bottled and charged with carbonic acid gas.

REMARKING on the suggestions made by the two Calcutta papers, the *Englishman* and *Indian Daily News*, that the *Bengal Times* should carry to the High Court the decision given against its publisher for advertising a St. Leger Sweep when a fine of Rs. 10 was imposed by the Joint Magistrate of Dacca, the *Bengal Times*, says:—"Our contemporaries will be glad to learn that, in the interests of journalism, of justice, of sport—nay, of decency—we feel *bound* to carry the case to a *legal* result. Immediately we are in receipt of certain information we have applied for in connection with the correspondence between the officiating Commissioner of Dacca and the proprietor and publisher of the *Bengal Times*, a petition will be presented to the Sessions Judge, praying that he will, under sections 295—6 *Cr. P.* call for and examine the record of our case for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the "legality of the sentence" and the "regularity" of the officiating Joint-Magistrate's "proceedings;" also should he be of opinion that the judgment of the lower court is contrary to law, is "*too severe, or is inadequate*," that he will "report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court. It is not competent to us for the present to comment upon the regularity of the proceedings. That point we feel sure we can safely leave in the hands of our Judge, who is not likely to be swayed from the path of duty by any official side wind. Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that we shall be ably supported in prosecuting the present case, and any that may arise out of it to a satisfactory termination."—We may be permitted "in the interests of journalism, &c., &c." and with the greatest respect for our Dacca contemporary, to express the pleasure that the public will feel when they know that this incident of Rs. 10 is likely to produce a reconciliation between the two papers, the *Bengal Times* and the *Indian Daily News*, and that, to use the words of the *Bengal Times*, "generously forgetting the want of cordiality between us," the end of the weekly (without the s) tirades against the *Indian Daily News* has come at last.

THE LIFE OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIA.

I.

(COMMUNICATED.)

WE have recently endeavoured to show some of the shortcomings of our military system, especially as regards the "private soldier." We now advance a step and proceed to say a few words about "non-commissioned officers," respecting whom we cannot do better than describe them, in the words of a hackneyed but well-deserved encomium, as "the back-bone of the British service." Why? Because if a school gets a good name for the superior attainments of its attendant scholars, on whom does the credit redound? On the master and teachers,—the master on account of the excellent manner in which he directs and guides the administration of his system, and the teachers for carrying out in detail the orders they receive. Just so with a regiment. The commanding officer, and under him in such a large school, the company officers, are the guiding spirits who order things to be done as they should be and it is the non-commissioned officers who actually see orders carried out, who give necessary instructions and tuition, and who are, in fact, the working masters. Here the similarity between civil and military schools ends, for whereas the superintendent in a civil establishment is in close and constant intercourse with his pupils, his interests centred in them, their welfare his welfare, and, in a measure, their world his world, with the Army it is very different, because officers move in an entirely distinct and independent sphere of their own. If the men do wrong or kick up a row in the barrack room, they are not responsible, and except in so far as gentlemen take a personal interest in those under them, or feel a pride in their bearing a good name, it is almost a matter of indifference to officers how their rank and file conduct themselves. It is with the non-commissioned grades all the actual responsibility rests; they live with and amongst the privates and are at all times answerable to a greater or less extent for the individual and personal actions of those under their immediate control. Never can their work be said to be finished, for whilst wearing stripes on duty or off duty, parade or no parade, sleeping or waking, they are ever liable to be brought to book for not seeing or doing something which might have been seen or done, just as readily as for doing what they should not have done. Omission and commission are synonymous terms where the culpability of non-commissioned officers is concerned, and it is by this unceasing watchfulness and supervision that discipline is maintained and the requirements of military efficiency met and answered. A little consideration on this point serves to show how onerous and multifarious the duties of our "non-com's" must be. It is not their actual daily employment of drilling and teaching, or taking charge of small detached parties, but the maintenance of that authority and control over their comrades, to enable them to exercise which they are invested with somewhat despotic powers, and on no account is "disobedience of their orders" ever overlooked. Consequently their influence in the ranks for good or evil is unbounded, and according as their bias sways them, its effects are immediately and plainly perceptible. We may then say, it is on the non-commissioned grades entirely that we have to depend for the well-being of our Army, and how thoroughly they have always hitherto fulfilled their trust is too well known to need comment. Can we flatter ourselves that these acknowledged good services are appreciated and rewarded as they should be? No, far from it; in no single sense are our "non-com's" treated as they deserve, or in such a manner as is likely to induce respectable young men to enlist, with the intention of working for promotion. Every Prussian or French conscript has a field-marshal's baton held up for his admiring gaze and within his grasp if he is able to win it. With us every private soldier may say the same, but the barriers placed in his upward path are beyond a certain point morally impassable; and only when brilliant talents are united with extraordinary good luck and indomitable perseverance, do really high honours ever fall to the lot of the whilom ranker. Occasionally a quarter-mastership, adjutancy, &c. is thrown to one, but it is very seldom when compared with the number of those seeking the prize. A non-commissioned officer may be described as a "soldier who has learnt his trade thoroughly," and become a foreman over other workers; but, unlike any other master tradesman his slender chances of becoming the head of a firm are not practically within his reach, as his only prospect of "winning spurs" depends on some special stroke of luck, attributable to the caprices of fortune rather than to the most persistent assiduity and preseverance. The stern decree is "thus far and no farther," and curiously enough, this is the cause of a want diametrically opposed to a clearly defined position; for "position" is the one thing most needful to elevate our non-commissioned grades. They are supposed to be above, if not superior, to their old comrades, yet of them and still belonging to them; the rules of the service distinctly and clear state that non-commissioned officers are *not* to associate with the men, or with their inferiors in rank; thus sergeants must only commingle and become intimate with sergeants, corporals with corporals, and so on. We should much like to see the authorities who first framed these rules, defining with equal clearness, "What is the exact position of a lance-corporal?" who is a private to all intents and purposes, getting private's pay and borne on the rolls as such, but with a title of "non-com" which, as the War Office authorities do not recognise it, can only be his by courtesy. What sort of position is this; doing the work of a superior rank with the pay and position of an inferior one. Search the world through and a greater absurdity cannot be discovered out of the English Army than that of impoverishing a man to give him increased weight and position. Yet this is precisely what is done to our soldiers when they first get promotion. A man is made lance-corporal or acting bombardier, and even supposing no other expenses are entailed, he gets far more duty to do, in fact becomes a fatigue man for everybody placed in authority over him; he has twice as much to do as a private, and being promoted as a reward (?) for efficiency and general good conduct, is perforce expected to appear as a pattern to all beneath him—a pattern of cleanliness and neatness forsooth, when sometimes if anything particular, such as a shift of stations, &c., is on the tapis, he will hardly find sufficient spare time to cat his meals or wash his hands, yet must find spare minutes to have his accoutrements brighter and neater than his whilom comrades from among t whom he has been selected. Should he not do this and become a victim to circumstances through succumbing to work which a high-spirited man cannot always stomach, he will be snubbed here and nagged at there until he flies away and commits some crime to get rid of the once much-coveted stripe. Wearing a lance stripe for the first twelve months is the most trying thing in the service—calling forth an amount of tact, discretion, and humility which would win a man a fortune in any other walk of life. When promoted the newly-fledged acting corporal has his first trials probably in giving evidence against the bon-comrade of a few days previous, which, although it may be the truth, is none the less galling on the culprit's mind, and during a young non-com's early days of probation he is looked on with more or less distrust by his fellows, patronized or snubbed by his superiors, with whom he must be careful not to fall out, and against whose ideas of whimsical rule must be careful not to move contrary in fact, he is very like the "old man with the sea," and if he tries like him to please everybody, he is just as likely to come to grief in a similar manner. But our non-commissioned officers are made of sterner stuff than old women, and under the pressure of their earlier trials and difficulties, soon learn to assume the authority necessary to their rank. Becoming self-possessed and self-reliant, their love of the service which they have chosen, their pride in doing their duty well, and above all that strong patriotism and determination never to yield, makes them work on cheerfully, "hoping on and ever" almost against hope, trusting that time will work its wonders for them, and that a day will yet come when their merits will be duly recognised and their services rewarded. Not to go too minutely into detail, we will just glance at a lance-corporal's duties. He does quite as many guards and picquets as any private, gets a turn of regimental or barrack orderly, canteen duty, fatigue duty, drawing rations, showing orders, &c., and further does his week of company orderly corpora's duty, besides odd days when other non com's are on duty; and when thus employed as company orderly, he has to muster bugle calls, run messages, and in fact keep on his feet from morning till night, always cleanly and scrupulously dressed according to order; and whenever employed on any of these duties is confined to camp or barracks. Now, it is no unusual thing for a "non-com" (especially a corporal) to be on duty never less than two of each month, and there are regiments in India where the non-commissioned officers seldom get more than one or two days in a month to themselves, not even Sundays; and considering that lance-corporals do all this extra work for no remuneration whatever on the contrary at considerable additional expense to themselves for wear and tear, stationery, &c., it is no exaggeration to say that they (the lance-corporals) are the most ill-used class in the British Army. Here in India even their very chances of hard-earned promotion are, as we have before stated, blocked up and rendered almost void by the present system of volunteering from corps going home. How can the clever and astute ministers of the most enlightened Government in the world be believed in when they turn up the whites of their eyes, and groaning over the depravity of youth in true ranter style, wonder—"*Why the recruits won't come?*" But they think young men of the rising generation, with their native intelligence carefully fostered and improved in public seminaries, are going to turn out fools or madmen? For surely a man who will work hard for five or six years as a lance-corporal in the Army for nothing except hard knocks and soft speeches, when in civil life he might be turning these brightest days of his youth to good account, can be little short of mad, if he is not a fool. At home there may be some enticement to "soldier." The gay coat, and especially a stripe, possesses attractions for the fair sex, and even respectable people can be found to associate with the wearer; then in spite of autumn manœuvres the duty is never so hard there and promotion much quicker. In India the only chance of rapid promotion is during war or some other adverse circumstance such as the epidemic of cholera. There are very few who admire or care for either a ranker or his coat, and the duty, what with detachments, invalids at the sanitariums, or *en route* for England, sick in hospital, staff employ, &c., there is seldom or never one half of the complement available for duty; and it is not so very wonderful to find lance-corporals and corporals doing sergeants' duty in this country; but it would be very wonderful to find them getting paid for the same before they have served a second Jacob's apprenticeship or something very near it.

How often the columns of our home military journals have been, and still are, replete with letters setting forth the grievances of non-commissioned officers, and especially of lance corporals! Their present position is a hard one—a real grievance—yet these complaints are scarcely noticed, or scanned only to pass a protest against such grumblers. Those who have complained in this way begin to see that it is of no use and give it up in despair. Yet why shouldn't they grumble? The simplest child alive would deem it very hard to get an extra task by way of encouragement for good behaviour without the orthodox lollipop for reward; yet good soldiers get more work and less pay, and are told it is promotion (?) How much more then, when a child would kick against it, must such treatment gall the proud spirits and brave hearts who glory in serving their country?

It has been acknowledged that something must be done for our now-commissioned officers, and although the Minister for War may silence complaints for awhile by fencing the question with promises, that something never will be done well unless abler heads and hands take up their cause and bring it prominently before the public. It is the views of those who feel the need that want to be properly represented; and to ensure any permanent benefit to the Army at large, the reconstruction must be begun at the bottom step of the ladder so that every one may be the gainer. When an apprentice is set to journeyman's work there are few masters who would expect him to do it well without recompense. Neither do soldiers differ so much from other mortals that they can be expected to delight in extra duties for the bare empty honour of performing them.

There is no political animal in the world whose fancy is more easily tickled, or vanity better gratified than John Bull's when you joke him about his heavy coffers and plethoric purse. Then, when dealing with those who stand hourly prepared to fight and shed the last drop of blood in defence of their country, it is not too much to say, deal liberally with them and pay them well. When danger threatens, and they face to foe, they have to struggle for their existence physically, and it savours little of our vaunted English philanthropy to make their daily life, during periods of peace, one continual struggle against the moral pressure of gaudy impecuniosity.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
Sept. 12th, Sunday		0 00	0 05	0 03
		0 00	0 00	0 00
Previously registered	74	74 28	65 86	76 57
Total fall up to date.	74	74 28	65 91	76 57
Rainfall last year to Sep. 14	72	72 65	76 42	91 43

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE PRIZE EXHIBITION.

THE grand ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful students of the above institution took place with the usual *eclat* on Thursday, the 9th instant. This was the last day of what is technically called the Summer Term, and the boys, each and all, looked exceedingly merry at the near prospect of enjoying their holidays. The magnificent central hall, which, in fact, when unadorned, is adorned the most, was tastefully decorated with flags of various descriptions and festooned with beautiful *asso* leaves. Just above the entrance gate was conveniently set up a large triangular blue shield bearing the College arms with a Sanscrit motto underneath. The Political Agent, Mr. Peile, C. S., arrived at 4 P. M. He was received at the door by about thirty Rajkumars, who all gaily dressed, followed him in pairs, as in a procession, and took their assigned seats in a semicircle fronting the chair. Behind it sat the principal European ladies and gentlemen of the station. The attendance of native visitors was also numerous.

The Principal of the College, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who was easily distinguishable from the rest of the company by his loose University gown, then opened the proceedings with a speech, the substance whereof is as follows:—"Mr. Peile, ladies and gentlemen, I have first to remark that though our last prize-day took place in January last yet the prizes which will be given to-day are really the rewards of a whole year's work. For our marks for the year are made up at the end of this Summer Term, so that the prizes which were presented by His Excellency the Governor had really been won some time previously,—that is to say, at this time last year. And it is much satisfaction to us that you, Mr. Peile, should be here to distribute the prizes to-day. You have known and watched over us from the first—from the day when, standing in this place, you heralded the hopes of our birth to the present time when, in another capacity, you are guarding the destinies of our childhood. You have known our difficulties, our hopes, and our fears: and you have helped us with your sympathy and encouragement. And in the same way we believed that you will continue to help us still,—now, especially, when, as it seems to me, we are more than ever in need of your help. For standing, as we now are, almost alone,—some were between the Government and the Durbars—in a certain sense representing both, in another sense belonging to neither—I cannot but feel that our position is a very precarious one, and that now more than ever must we depend on the interest and the influence of our well wishers. Now more than ever must we rely on the personal exertions of all the Politicals, and, while we thank them, one and all, for their helpful care in the time which is past, we ask them also now more than ever to assist our fortunes in the time to come. For having regard to our external circumstances I cannot pretend that the result of the last few months have added anything to our hopes for the permanence and prosperity of this College. On the contrary, where our hopes were strongest, we have been most disappointed. Still disappointment need not be despair: it may be that in time our fates will grow kinder. These remarks need not, I trust, apply to the internal state of the College itself. Our numbers are at present as high as they ever have been; and our school work during the last six months has been steady and generally good. Especially I desire to commend the work of Huri Singh Jessabhai, who is and fully deserves to be, at the head of the College. He (and perhaps also Jaswunt Singh Jee of Limree) will go up for this year's matriculation, and though we can't promise that he will succeed, it is at least something that he should have reached a position which justifies the attempt. He is our pioneer in that direction, so in him we take special interest, hoping that many others hereafter will be encouraged to follow his lead. I do not think that there is much more which I need add on the present occasion. Of all the boys generally I may say that their conduct has been quite satisfactory, and that the prevailing tone of the College, physical and moral, is, in my opinion, a healthy one. I will now read out the list of prizes as they are awarded for the past year:—

Prize for the 1st in the 1st class	awarded to	Hari Sing of Bhownugger.	
" " 2nd "	"	Hari Singh of Sihor.	
" " 3rd "	"	Ladhooba of Rajkote.	
" " 4th "	"	Bhuwan Singh of Gondal.	
Good Conduct Prize	"	Juan Singh of Bhownugger.	
English speaking Prize	"	Jehangir Mia of Mangrole.	

(This prize is not necessarily awarded to the boy who speaks best, but to him who in the opinion of all the masters has made most progress during the year.)

1st Gymnastic Prize	awarded to	Jehangir Mia of Mangrole.	
2nd " "	"	Amra Wala of Bhownugger.	

Also this year, at Mr. Turkhud's request, an extra prize is added for Science: and this prize has been won by Hari Singh of Sihor."

The boys then, in order, recited their pieces which were as follows:—

1	The Thakore of Morvi	From Tennyson's Enid.
2	Kumajee of Morvi	Campbell's "Soldier's Dream"
3	The Thakore of Limree	Gujerattee Song.
4	Jehangir Mia of Mangrole	From Macaulay's Lays.
5	Rajsi Singh of Dhrangra	Southey's "After Blenheim."
6	Ladhooba of Rajkote / The Thakore of Gondal / Bhuwan Singh of Bhownugger / Ahmed Singhjee of Limree	Gujerattee Song.
7	Hari Singhjee of Sihor	From Enoch Arden.
8	Hari Singhjee of Bhownugger / Jehangir Mia of Mangrole / Jaswunt Singhjee of Limree	Byron's "The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece."
9	Ladhooba of Rajkote / Hari Singhjee of Bhownugger / Jaswunt Singhjee of Limree	Gujerattee Song.
10	Rajsi Singh of Dhrangra	Extract from Tennyson's Idylls of the King.
11	The Thakore of Limree	His new Arnold's "Death of Sohrab."
12	All	Gujerattee Holiday Song.

It will be seen from the above that the poetical pieces were very judiciously selected. And the boys who recited them acquitted themselves very creditably. It would be invidious to make distinction where all did well. Their pronunciation, accentuation, emphasis, and intonation were so apt and faultless as to call forth continued applause from the hearers. The Gujeratee pieces were capitally given out by the charming little boys who sang them with all the sweet melody that they could command. In singing the last song they were, as should be expected, unusually merry. When the recitations were over, Mr. Peile came to the important part of the day's business—awarded prizes to the Rajkumars whose names were read out by the Principal. The prize-books were very costly and handsome inasmuch as they were specially got up bound from England in rich morocco with gold armorial bearings of the College engraved thereon. Mr. Peile then addressed the boys in a very practical and appropriate manner. Referring to the joy which they naturally felt in returning to their homes, and to which they had just given expression in their Gujerattee holiday song, he said that such joy was perfectly right and what he should naturally wish to see. He only wished that he could think that they would be as ready to return to the College (as they had also implied in their holiday song) at the end of their holidays. Because he knew that the College was really the best place for them. He then conclusively pointed out the difference between home and College education. A home training—especially the training which a young Chief ordinarily receives in his Durbar—tends to make a boy conceited and to think himself far superior to others, when he finds that no one contradicts him and that all that he does or says is admired. In the Durbar, a Kuver is considered to be the highest personage imaginable. But the tendency of a public school training is quite different. It makes a boy value himself at his proper worth: his school fellows are never blind to his faults or slow to tell him of them, and so whatever he may have been at home, he finds his proper level, as many of the Rajkumars must have perceived their own even on the present occasion; thus he is early improved at school. None are so quick as school boys to discover one another's merits or faults: and the character which a boy holds at school is the true test of his worth. Such a thought Mr. Peile would wish the boys to take with them to their homes. He concluded by saying that he would not add more, but would take that opportunity of expressing to Mr. Macnaghten and his able staff the thanks of Kattywar for the inestimable benefits which this College is likely to confer on the country.

Soon after, the upper class boys distributed nosegays to the ladies and gentlemen. When all rose to depart, the Thakore of Limree—a very intelligent and amiable youth—proposed three cheers for Mr. Peile. Another Rajkumar proposed three cheers for Mrs. Peile. Mr. Peile in return proposed cheers for Mr. Macnaghten, Colonel and Mrs. Thatcher, and the rest of the ladies. All were enthusiastically responded to. Mr. Macnaghten proposed three cheers for the Thakore of Rajkote, the old College boy, and Captain Salmon concluded by proposing cheers for the holidays. The whole College was filled with hurrahs and cheers, and at about 6 P.M. the assembly dispersed perfectly cheerful.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, per extra S.S. Himalaya, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-day.

THEFT FROM S.S. DALIA.—Rama Balloo was fined Rs. 6 yesterday at the Fort Police Court, for having been found in illegal possession of six basins bel

mathematician, and such equal chances of success. Every additional mile per diem gained on a march means so much more wear and tear, and consequent expense, that one is always brought by, "is the game with the candle." From time immemorial commanders have during war organized special corps combining as far as their means went the rapidity of cavalry with the effectiveness of infantry; that is, the power to use the mounted men as infantry. Infantry having the specialite of being able to work and be effective, when cavalry and artillery can be no longer brought to be so. This has been done in two ways; 1st, cavalry have been brought to act as infantry; and 2nd, infantry have been mounted *i. e.*, carried in various ways, and we know from history that in both cases great results have ensued. But no sooner does a period of peace supervene than the corps so organized, have ceased to exist. We need not go further than the Sepoy War of 1858, to illustrate this. The camel corps organized then did most effective service, it was invaluable; but where is it now or any approach to it? Ask the financial minister, and there is no doubt he will be able to give an answer. Captain Hogg or any enthusiastic officer, may dream whole revelations of scientific improvements in his profession, but unless he can persuade John Bull and his representative, the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pay for them, he might as well whistle to the wind. Now, mounted Infantry simply means an increase in the budget, or on the other hand, cavalry taught to act as Infantry. Colonel Chesney's large cavalry corps simply means having to pay for so many more horses, so much more equipment, so much more forage, and general, with a cavalry force on his hands he could not feed, or whom, consequently he could not fill up, would much rather have the men originally presented to him as infantry. Captain Hogg has succeeded in training 60 horses and 20 men to act as *dragoons proper*; that is, 40 of the men were not destined to manage five horses at a time. Now you cannot make omelets without breaking eggs, and nothing is so unlike real war as sham parade war. So that in real war, it is more than probable that an enemy would not be so considerate as to let you all go home to feed and groom your horses as in a Camp of Exercise War, and open a dozen guns on you, and see you 15 minutes after resurrectionize and gallantly charge him. It is quite possible that, knowing your weak point, your horses and trained men, he might put those trained horses and men in a condition to fight only again at the Battle of Armageddon. Then how about filling up casualties? There is no limit to the amount of efficiency to which troops may be brought in time of peace, if money and material have no limit either. But John Bull is an eccentric animal, he likes the maximum amount of profits and purse with the minimum of security. If Captain Hogg can induce John Bull to take up his scheme, he may have a fair chance of seeing it tried more effectively on a large scale, which could be the only real test short of actual warfare.

A Ducrot or an Astley, could train horses to do many wonderful things, but it is doubtful if either of them could train and put in training a number of horses equal to the requirements of a division of mounted Infantry on Captain Hogg's scheme, and at the same time have a reserve supply to fill up casualties.

However the above could only be tested by extensive experiments, and the question thus resolves itself as is to pay? and with this regard, all our currents have also turned aside and lost the name of action.—*Indian Daily News.*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The University of Bombay takes the public a great deal too much into its confidence. Hence it is that while the hordes of plucked candidates submit to their fate in silence in Calcutta and Madras, the Bombay newspapers, towards the end of every year, team with letters from enraged schoolmasters and disappointed schoolboys bringing every sort of charge against the University examiners, from incompetency and ignorance to something dangerously like bribery and corruption. Now, this unseemly display of a temporary and excusable peevishness might be avoided, could the Syndicate and the Board of Examiners manage to hedge about their functions with that unsproachable dignity which is so successfully assumed in Madras, and which gives to the decrees of our University and impress of "altereth not," like the laws of the Medes and Persians. For reasons which it is not easy to surmise, the remonstrances of plucked candidates in Bombay are sometimes replied to by some indiscreet examiner, under a mere or less transparent veil of secrecy; and seemingly harmless facts are let out in these letters which afford the very fuel wanted to keep the flame alive. Moreover, when, some years ago, the Syndicate and Board of Examiners agreed to add twenty-five per cent. to every candidate's marks in a certain paper, on account of its extreme difficulty, the fact was unwisely allowed to become known. So a vague impression has been created in the Bombay Presidency, that after the examiners' *fiat* has gone forth, defeated schoolmasters and schoolboys may still, by "writing to the *Times*," rally for a forlorn hope. Nobody expects perfection in this world. Schoolmasters and schoolboys alike understand that absolutely impartial justice will not be meted out to them at any examination; but that with all the skill and the best meant efforts of a fairly intelligent body of examiners, they must make up their minds to a certain element of chance. This chance work is the result partly of human fallibility and partly of incontrollable circumstances, and it does unexpected good just as often as it inflicts unmerited pain. But no count is taken of good luck, while the very most is invariably made of bad. Let a mistake be made for the cluster of boys who gather round their master's chair, on the morning after the doleful results of the examination are declared, and take counsel regarding another year's book-worming. What wonder if, after every reasonable and unreasonable allowance, the examiners' verdict stands forth in its most favourable view, as an instance of unparalleled atrocity! The objectionable thing is, that instead of the sorrowful group bearing their heavy grief by themselves, the practice at Bombay is for the public to be hired in as professional mourners, and for the agonizing outeries at an Asiatic funeral to be substituted for the expressive sadness of a civilized burial. It sometimes happens, however, that heads of schools having been allowed the ventilate their ill-considered grief in the public prints, follow it up with a more deliberate statement of what they believe to be their wrongs, and in some instances what they say is worth hearing.

Last year there was an awful St. Bartholomew's Day after the matriculation examination in Bombay, and many a pedagogue demonstrated to the satisfaction of his entire school that neither a high standard of examination, nor a low ebb of intelligence in the candidates, no, nor accident itself, could account for the appalling results. Not least among the discomfited institutions was the Elphinstone High School of Bombay, under a Head-master of no mean ability, Mr. H. P. Jacob, who imbibes much of his great uncle's talent which made the name of "Jacob" famous in India. Mr. Jacob, has just submitted a carefully worked-out proposition to the Registrar of the Bombay University, for reducing to a minimum the chances of unfairness in the University examinations; and considering that the object he has taken up is a struggle against fallibility, we think his proposition deserved more consideration from the Syndicate than the refusal it has met with. It will not be supposed that all the weak points in our University examinations have never been fought over in Madras as they almost annually are in Bombay, that they are therefore less capable of improvement. And the objection has no doubt occurred to those most interested in the matter, that the practice of electing examiners anew every year is liable to lead to an annual change in the standard of examination, and to prevent that care and study which a conscientious examiner would like to give to the preparation of his questions. This objection presents a difficulty of no simple nature, and the Bombay Syndics have acknowledged as much in directing their Registrar to inform Mr. Jacob that they are "sensible that the present system of conducing the examinations is attended with certain difficulties in practice," but when a remedy, which has at least the merit of having had some thought bestowed upon it, is proposed to them, they retire within their shell of inaction, and answer that they are "not prepared to adopt your suggestions." No further explanation is asked, and no reason for not being prepared is given. It is simply—

"You have waked me to soon; I must slumber again."

Mr. Jacob's proposition is that one of each pair of examiners in all the principal subjects be appointed to hold his office for a period of three years at a time, and that every such appointment be made six months before the time of the examiner's first serial examination. There are probably not many persons who think that University examinations are matters in which experience goes for little or nothing, or that those questions are the most testing which are put on the inspiration of the moment. The self-obvious truth, as it strikes us, is that there would be a revolution in University examinations, if the examiners could keep their minds running on the subject allotted to them and gradually, in the course of a year, mature a series of questions founded upon those invaluable after-thoughts which suggest themselves all too late while the candidates' papers are being weighed in a balance that sometimes proves unequal. We commend Mr. Jacob's proposition to the educational authorities in Madras.

Appended to this proposition is another of a much more delicate but not less important character, namely, "that every examiner's assessment of candidates' written answers be reviewed by his co-adjutor, so as to completely ensure both rigour and justice in the examinations." This point we will leave Mr. Jacob to explain for himself:—

"As regards the examination of the answer-papers the practice of examiners reviewing each other's estimates of the answers has, I believe, fallen into disuse. The Syndicate's instructions, it is true, lay it down that 'each examiner will be accepted to compare results with his co-examiner, and be responsible for their joint decision;' but I would submit the question for the Syndicate's consideration, whether the substance of my proposition should not be categorically stated in the instructions. If this practice were revived, I need hardly add how beneficial the correspondence and the moderator might occasionally prove in the assessments of his less practised colleague, apart from the general object of the check in remedying oversights on both sides; for probably even a skilled examiner will admit the great difficulty there is in keeping up in the mind an undeviating rule of marking throughout hundreds of papers, presenting as they do every sort of diversity in the hand-writing and in the mechanical arrangement and expression of the subject-matter."

By "moderator" is meant the one of the pair of examiner who officiates in consecutive years. In the extract quoted, it will be observed that Mr. Jacob takes for granted that press of work sometimes leads an examiner to place a degree of confidence in the judgment of his colleague, which is not justified by the rule that expressly provides for the appointment of two examiners in each subject.

THE NEW BEADED JACKET and POLONAIS, now so fashionable at Home, a handsome variety just received by WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The annual farce of what is called, but is not, the Indian Budget, was played before eighty-seven members of the House of Commons as the midnight of Monday passed into yesterday morning. The eighty-seven mustered to the division with which it closed, and Lord George Hamilton was congratulated on the unprecedented crowd, but the number actually fell to eight, as our London correspondent told us yesterday, during a considerable portion of the debate. He did not state how many of these eight were asleep. And this burlesque was performed on the 9th of August, after what is the last formal and important measure of the session, the Appropriation Bill, had been read a third time. Mr. Fawcett, of course, protested against this seeming injustice to the people of India, but found only fifty-five to follow him, in vain, into the lobby. "Seeming" for, with all gratitude for Mr. Fawcett's disinterested and intelligent regard for the dearest interests of our native subjects, it matters not to them one jot when the Budget is introduced, or whether it is laid before the House at all. Nor does the fact excite the slightest original remark out there. A few Anglo-native papers of the baboon order echo Mr Fawcett, but that is all. What really does matter to India, and what is keenly felt there so as to form a political danger of the highest magnitude, is the absence of all check by Great Britain on the financial policy and abominably bad financial management of the Calcutta Government, and on the unprincipled use of the money of the people of India in this country for non-Indian purposes. More than ten years ago Mr S. Laing very aptly called India the milch cow of England, and Mr Fawcett, with more weight, still repeats the unanswered charge.

What is the remedy? Not certainly a change in the date on which eight members of the House of Commons—six of them from India—sit out a long statement of half-baseless figures. Parliament provided a remedy so long ago as 1858, when the Queen's Government took over the administration of the country from the East India Company, which at least managed it much more cheaply. That remedy consisted in giving the Secretary of State for India a Council of fifteen members, and an Auditor responsible only to Parliament, just as the British Auditor and Comptroller-General is. Those members of Council are generally the ablest retired Anglo-Indians, who receive, in addition to the large pensions they have well earned, some £1,200 a year. The India Office is to them a most pleasant club, where they see their friends and write their letters, while advising the party Secretary of State of the hour when he chooses to ask them. Now they have only one real duty to discharge. In return for all this and they enjoy one power. It is the power of the purse—the duty of saying to the Secretary of State, who will always job, and the Governor-General, whose five years' term of office makes him extravagant as a rule—"We refuse to sanction this new expenditure till Parliament order us." Will it be believed that those fifteen highly-paid, pleasantly-quartered old gentlemen, each the soul of honour and duty, but altogether a corporation with a sluggish conscience, have sanctioned every act of extravagance since 1858, whether the object was the English Colonels or the Sultan's Ball, the now purely English legation in Teheran or that in China, the scandalous exactions for the Abyssinian war or the annual cost of transports, depôts, and stores used chiefly for English purposes. The House of Commons may well say—"Your Indian finance is a mystery to us—though we understand that of Honduras—but we trust the Council." Unfortunately, as the published protests of men like Sir Henry Durand and the still living Lord Lawrence show, the Council is not, in this one point, what forms its solitary *raison d'être*, worthy of trust, and for a very good reason. It is a secret body. The members are shut out of Parliament lest they should do their duty there, as the old directors of the East India Company used to do it in a way. Nor does the House, save most rarely, insist on seeing their minutes and dissents on money questions, every one of which should be laid on the table along with the so-called Budget which is not a Budget. Mr Fawcett and Sir T. Bazley, then, should seek to remove the bar which disfranchises in the highest sense the ablest retured Anglo-Indian officials, and then the Kirkcaldy Burghs will not only have Sir George Campbell in the House, but India will enjoy his services also in the Council, and the Council will at once feel self-respect and note its hidden away from that criticism for want of which it lets its power weakly lie dormant, and sacrifices the interests it is paid so much to defend. India would then be legitimately and efficiently represented in the House of Commons, as it used to be in the old Company's day.

Sir George Campbell's speech was the only utterance on the subject of Indian finance marked at once by fresh knowledge, long experience, and enlightened principle. Even on optium and the excise he seemed to relent so far as to admit, while avowedly putting all moral considerations from him, that our native subjects, temperate by creed, climate, and habit, should be only slowly aught intoxication—"he could not desire to encourage a great amount of drinking among the population!" Mr. Smollett, long a failure as a Madras Civilian, showed equal financial soundness, though he expressed his views with the consciousness habitual to the man, and not justified as that of the author of "Roderick Random" may be by the days in which he lived. Lord George Hamilton had, as always, learned his lesson well, with the audacity of the House of Abercorn, which conceives itself born to rule those who are so unhappy as not to be Dukes nor their sons. But he gave up his whole case when he, ignorantly no doubt, admitted that Sir George Campbell was quite right in the statement that "the unequal incidence of taxation in India is the one great blot on the system." It is here that Lord Northbrook has blundered, more woefully than in the waste of six-and-a-half millions sterling due to his cautiousness in the famine, more seriously than in his equally obstinate mismanagement of the Gaekwar of Baroda's affair. In a Blue Book laid on the table of the House in March last, and not once referred to, strange to say, in the debate, we find the pitiful story of his abolitions of the income-tax, as told in his own despatch, and the unanswerable protests of his Finance Minister, Sir Richard Temple, and his other colleague, the Hon. B. H. Ellis, who has since succeeded Sir G. Campbell in the Secretary of State's Council. What was Mr. Smollett about when he did not quote this frank confession of the responsible Finance Minister in India in April 1873, since which time the borrowing has increased by ten millions sterling? "Between 1856-57 and 1868-69 we borrowed 9½ millions. Of that sum there were three millions spent on public works extraordinary, for which we were authorised to provide by loan. The remainder (6½ millions) was devoted to replenishing the Treasury, which was suffering depletion from deficit. Since 1869-70 we have borrowed 10½ millions which have been applied to the public works extraordinary. There remains, however, the fact that, in time of peace, 3½ millions have been borrowed for ordinary service, which we must try to counterbalance by reduction of debt. On the other hand, the direct taxation which has been imposed since 1859, including income taxes and licence taxes, has yielded, to the end of 1872-73 just 14 millions. This is a tangible result proving the value of the taxation. Without it we must have either modified the system of administration and defence for British India, or else have had a deficit aggravated by 14 millions. Either of these alternatives would have been very serious." And Sir R. Temple then asks, as we may do a *fortiori* now, can the remission of the income tax be a prudent act on the part of a Government that has borrowed 10 millions, and may have to borrow 22 millions more, for public works, however valuable and however calculated to be ultimately reproductive, will not, for a long time to come, repay to the State the interest payable on the money borrowed for their construction; and that has further incurred a net annual charge of nearly two millions for guaranteed railways?"

With the rashness of a novice, and contrary to the opinion of his own colleagues and the Home Government, his Excellency sought to remove what he believed to be a political danger which had culminated in the assassination of his predecessor, but incurred the far greater because abiding and growing risk of transferring the only tax paid by a hundred thousand rich people to the backs of the perennially famine-stricken over-assessed poor. For the half million of taxation which he thus unnecessarily threw away is made up from the crushing land and other taxes paid almost exclusively by the millions of agriculturists whose average income is under fourpence a day. The incidence of taxation was unequal enough, before, but such over-balanced inequality as forty millions gross paid by the people of India, and ten millions by the people of China for opium, contains in it a Nemesis for which, to say nothing of the famine or the Gaekwar, the present Viceroy is responsible.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

THE "FIND" AT LAURIUM

The hope of discovering buried treasures, which has so often inflamed the minds of men, may be taken to be delusive. There may exist, by possibility, in some forgotten capital—say, for instance, the deserted city of Gour, which Lord Salisbury ought to have thoroughly explored and photographed—a collection of uncut diamonds; there may be in the bed of the Tiber or elsewhere a museum of objects of high artistic value, and there may be here and there under the ocean an unrifled galleon, but of a vast buried treasure there is no chance whatever. As we pointed out some years ago, nothing but gold, silver and gems could survive the centuries of burial, and no ancient king, noble, or millionaire ever accumulated in gold, silver, or gems a treasure which would make a first-class fortune now. He did not need to do it, to begin with, for very little gold constituted wealth. The change in the value of the precious metals has destroyed that romantic hope. Nobody in the Middle-ages ever had in one place as much specie as would now be coined into a hundred thousand pounds, and no galleon ever carried away from Acapulco a treasure which, if found, would sell for a quarter of a million. The mighty treasures sent to Philip II. were mighty treasures not because they included a vast weight of gold and silver, but because, though small in bulk, they would purchase so much wheat and so many men. A quarter of a million of sovereigns contains 65,000 ounces of gold, more or less, and though that amount of specie would buy for Philip as much as £3,500,000 would now, still the weight of metal has remained unchanged. But though no treasure of the first class—or, say, a treasure exceeding half a million—will ever be discovered, it is by no means equally certain that a mine may not be found worth many treasures and we rather wonder that scientific search for one has not attracted more imaginations. We know nothing of the author of the extraordinary story telegraphed on Wednesday from Paris to the *Times*, and cannot, of course, vouch for the statement, but there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the odd tale he tells. It is quite true that a French and Italian Company did buy the huge mounds of scoriæ left by the workers of the old Laurium silver mines when they—who must have been slaves or convicts—fled before the barbarians; that they found their enterprise so profitable as to arouse a tempest of cupidity in Greece; and that they were at last, after both France and Italy had forcibly intervened, compelled to sell their rights for half a million. And it may be quite true also that they did not sell the subsoil, that it has suddenly occurred to them to examine the old mines themselves, descending into them through "wells"—that is narrow shafts—and that they have discovered the old passages, and the tools of the slaves just as they left them, and "immense horizontal layers of silver, lead, and calamine, all of incalculable richness". There may be exaggeration in that account, which comes to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* in a letter, or there may be stockjobbing, but there is no *a priori* reason why it should not be true. It is quite certain that the ancients did work "silver" mines in many places that they worked them very unscientifically, and that it would find them again they might prove to be still very rich, not probably in silver, but in lead. They had most certainly an extraordinary quantity of copper, for they made all armour and weapons of it; and it is not proved by any means that they got it all from Cornwall, though the physicians got some there very early. The long neglect into which the mines have fallen proves nothing. The barbarians who overflowed civilization did not bother how to work mines or care to work them, and the slaves who did know had no right to work them, and after a few years of neglect they would be protected by local greed and superstition. A better guide to a good mine than a ghost could not be wised for. Misgovernment, too, had its share in shutting up mines, speculative persons knowing that if they found anything valuable, some strong noble or outrageous mob would plunder them of it just as their reward came in sight. The Marseillaise speculators think themselves lucky used by the Greeks, but two hundred years ago, instead of being swindled in proper democratic fashion, they would have been thrown into hot oil by a Pasha's order, or stoned to death by a mob, or poisoned by a neighbouring landlord at a dinner of thanksgiving for their haul.

The most effective cause of neglect, however, of the mines was, we suspect the thirst for gold and silver. Naturally this thirst was severe, those metals representing, bulk for bulk say, fifteen times what they do now, so that a little bit of gold would buy a great deal, and an aproful was a fortune; and the permanent trouble of Middle-age mediæval, the difficulty of transit, was in their case greatly diminished. It was possible to get a fortune in gold or even in silver, over a hundred rocky or swampy miles of country, but to carry a similar value of lead, or copper, or zinc was not so tempting an operation. The minds of the scientific, too, were haunted by dreams of gold, dreams which began to die away with the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and mines of any other metal were little searched for and as far as our reading carries us, were not regarded as extremely valuable property. The Spanish landlords were not rich, the Sardinian landlords were very poor, and Greeks must have held these very mines of Laurium without extracting a sixpence from them. It is, therefore, quite possible that old mines in Greece, in Asia Minor—what about the enduring tradition as to Lydian mineral wealth?—on the Black Sea, in Sardinia, in Spain, and in Morocco might be rediscovered by careful inquiry, and worked to great profit. There is difficulty, no doubt, in some places in protecting such property, but clever speculators ought to be able to enroll semi-civilized chiefs as officials among their shareholders, giving them all "gold" found as an extra honourarium, and then they would be safe enough. The enterprise is not one for investors, so much as for rich men; but considering how closely a rich mine, say, of lead or copper, may approach to a buried treasure, we rather wonder that the search is not more vigorous, and that we do not more often hear of lucky "finds." Nobody ever finds or will find a million in buried coins, but a million-worth in buried copper, or lead, or plumbago ore might be found for the searching. Mines, even in Europe, have yielded five hundredfold, and we should be afraid to say what per-centage the original owners of the Borra Burra copper-mine made upon their outlay. It certainly reached for some years 200 per cent. per annum. It would pay the Russian Government to "prospect" a part of the Ural much more closely than they have done yet, and if the Spanish-American States were ruled by men who know mineralogy and could maintain thorough order, they might find in their minerals ample compensation for the extinction of guano and of the power of plundering silly folks on the European Exchanges. Why should we assume the Peruvian traditions of the lost mines of the Incas to be so untrue, or smile because we are told that the Ashantees know where to find gold in quantities? Why not? The California gold was known a century before it was found, and unless geology is all wrong, the Yankees have not got hold of the richest section, which is in Lower California, yet. The Turks must own and neglect endless mines—some of them, if tradition is not all self-begotten, mines of gold—and there is all Southern Asia to be ransacked by the curious. Where, before maritime enterprise began, did all the silver and copper and lead in those vast countries come from? The people of India were two hundred millions before the fifteenth century, and used and hoarded silver and copper in several forms; and where did they get them? There are no silver mines open now in India. They are working gold diggings in Wynaad on a system which indicates, if not with certainty, at least with a high degree of probability, that they have not reached the "reefs," and have only found some ancient deposits washed down from them. There are all manner of minerals in the Malayan Peninsula, and indeed throughout the Eastern Archipelago, which, for want of civilized methods of working, return nobody anything worth having. Would not copper be worth working for in the so regions, by men who remember that if they can only find any metal worth working, there is the boundless reservoir of China close at hand to draw their labour from? Discovery of mines in the Archipelago have half-ruined Cornwall, and there may be much more than tin in the existence of which geologists could predicate with certainty. Even leaving aside gold as a tempting but illusive metal which rouses local cupidity too much, where are the places in Southern Asia, and especially in India, where copper ought to exist? We possess somewhere, but have mislaid, Reports indicating the existence of copper near Darjeeling; and gold certainly exists, and may exist in great quantities, in Assam, which is not a week's steam downward from the sea, and in which everything has passed away except a few traditions. Suppose some German student with Heeren's knowledge gives us an exhaustive tractate on the sources of the supplies of metal in Europe in the time of the Antonines and we then verify his ideas by actual survey and experiment. The owners would be disagreeable, no doubt, like the Greeks, who ought to have submitted to bad and possibly fraudulent sales of State property with the meekness befitting a people who have only recollections, instead of the bayonets on which enlightened nations now rely with such tranquility pious faith but still they may be coerced, or blinded, or at the worst, conciliated with a proportion of the spoil. A mountain of copper will stand a good deal in the way of preliminary expenses, and if there are "reefs" behind Pac olus, as there ought to be, if tradition and geology together teach us anything, the Sultan could be very easily enlisted on the side of exploration Suppose—for gold, though the most disappoin ing of the metals, is also the most alluring—the valley of the Pactolus is taken as the first place for a good, thorough search. Is it conceivable that the tradition of centuries about that river rests upon no foundation, or that the gold once found in the sands came there all of itself? After that, a few thousands and a life or two would not be thrown away in surveying Armenia, or, and much better, in buying up the rights of the "King" of Johore, who is not much of a man in the world but is probably the greatest mine-owner within it. Even Rajah Brooke, who did not know anything except how to govern Malays, found mines of coal and antimony, and search organised in Malacca might reveal treasures greater than any dreamed of in drowned galleons.—*Spectator.*

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May. 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly, for many years, in fact, always sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, *London.*

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:
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CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Italian Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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